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GENERAL ORDERS

FROM HEADQUARTERS

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

ISSUED BY

MAJOR-GENERAL B. F. BUTLER,

From May 1st, 1862, to the present time.

Nov. 9th 1862

NEW-ORLEANS:

E. R. WAGENER, Printer and Stationer, 63 Camp-street.

1862.



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U.S. Army
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REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE



1878-79

OF THE



PRINTED BY THE

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
New-Orleans, May 1, 1862. }

The City of New-Orleans and its environs, with all its interior and exterior defenses, having been surrendered to the combined naval and land forces of the United States, and having been evacuated by the rebel forces in whose possession they lately were, and being now in occupation of the forces of the United States, who have come to restore order, maintain public tranquility, enforce peace and quiet under the Laws and Constitution of the United States, the Major-General commanding the forces of the United States in the Department of the Gulf, hereby makes known and proclaims the object and purposes of the Government of the United States in thus taking possession of the City of New-Orleans and the State of Louisiana, and the rules and regulations by which the laws of the United States will be for the present and during a state of war enforced and maintained, for the plain guidance of all good citizens of the United States, as well as others who may heretofore have been in rebellion against their authority.

Thrice before has the City of New-Orleans been rescued from the hand of a foreign government, and still more calamitous domestic insurrection, by the money and arms of the United States. It has of late been under the military control of the rebel forces, claiming to be the peculiar friends of its citizens, and at each time, in the judgment of the Commander of the military forces holding it, it has been found necessary to preserve order and maintain quiet by the administration of Law Martial. Even during the *interim* from its evacuation by the rebel soldiers and its actual possession by the soldiers of the United States, the civil authorities of the city have found it necessary to call for the intervention of an armed body known as the "European Legion," to preserve public tranquility. The Commanding General, therefore, will cause the city to be governed until the restoration of Municipal Authority, and his further orders, by the Law Martial, a measure for which it would seem the previous recital furnishes sufficient precedents.

All persons in arms against the United States are required to surrender themselves, with their arms, equipments and munitions of war. The body known as the "European Legion," not being understood to be in arms against the United States, but organized to protect the lives and property of the citizens, are invited still to co-operate with the forces of the United States to that end, and, so acting, will not be included in the terms of this order, but will report to these Headquarters.

All flags, ensigns and devices, tending to uphold any authority whatever, save the flag of the United States and the flags of foreign Consulates, must not be exhibited, but suppressed. The American Ensign, the emblem of the United States, must be treated with the utmost deference and respect by all persons, under pain of severe punishment.

All persons well disposed towards the Government of the United States, who shall renew their oath or allegiance, will receive the safeguard and protection, in their persons and property, of the armies of the United States, the violation of which, by any person, is punishable with death.

All persons still holding allegiance to the Confederate States will be deemed rebels against the Government of the United States, and regarded and treated as enemies thereof.

All foreigners not naturalized and claiming allegiance to their respective Governments, and not having made oath of allegiance to the supposed Government of the Confederate States, will be protected in their persons and property as heretofore under the laws of the United States.

All persons who may heretofore have given their adherence to the supposed Government of the Confederate States, or have been in their service, who shall lay down and deliver up their arms and return to peaceful occupations and preserve quiet and order, holding no further correspondence nor giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, will not be disturbed either in person or property, except so far, under the orders of the Commanding General, as the exigencies of the public service may render necessary.

The keepers of all public property, whether State, National or Confederate, such as

collections of art, libraries, museums, as well as all public buildings, all munitions of war, and armed vessels, will at once make full returns thereof to these Headquarters; all manufacturers of arms and munitions of war, will report to these Headquarters their kind and places of business.

All rights of property, of whatever kind, will be held inviolate, subject only to the laws of the United States.

All inhabitants are enjoined to pursue their usual avocations; all shops and places of business are to be kept open in the accustomed manner, and services to be had in the churches and religious houses as in times of profound peace.

Keepers of all public houses, coffee houses and drinking saloons, are to report their names and numbers to the office of the Provost Marshal; will there receive license, and be held responsible for all disorders and disturbances of the peace arising in their respective places.

A sufficient force will be kept in the city to preserve order and maintain the laws.

The killing of an American soldier by any disorderly person or mob, is simply assassination and murder, and not war, and will be so regarded and punished.

The owner of any house or building in or from which such murder shall be committed, will be held responsible therefor, and the house will be liable to be destroyed by the military authority.

All disorders and disturbances of the peace done by combinations and numbers, and crimes of an aggravated nature, interfering with forces or laws of the United States, will be referred to a military court for trial and punishment; other misdemeanors will be subject to the municipal authority, if it chooses to act. Civil causes between party and party will be referred to the ordinary tribunals. The levy and collection of all taxes, save those imposed by the laws of the United States, are suppressed, except those for keeping in repair and lighting the streets, and for sanitary purposes. Those are to be collected in the usual manner.

The circulation of Confederate bonds, evidences of debt, except notes in the similitude of bank notes issued by the Confederate States, or scrip, or any trade, in the same, is strictly forbidden. It having been represented to the Commanding General by the city authorities that these Confederate notes, in the form of bank notes, are, in a great measure, the only substitute for money which the people have been allowed to have, and that great distress would ensue among the poorer classes if the circulation of such notes were suppressed, such circulation will be permitted so long as any one may be inconsiderate enough to receive them, till further orders.

No publication, either by newspaper, pamphlet or handbill, giving accounts of the movements of soldiers of the United States within this Department, reflecting in any way upon the United States or its officers, or tending in any way to influence the public mind against the Government of the United States, will be permitted; and all articles of war news, or editorial comments, or correspondence, making comments upon the movements of the armies of the United States, or the rebels, must be submitted to the examination of an officer who will be detailed for that purpose from these Headquarters.

The transmission of all communications by telegraph will be under the charge of an officer from these Headquarters.

The armies of the United States came here not to destroy but to make good, to restore order out of chaos, and the government of laws in place of the passions of men, to this end, therefore, the efforts of all well-disposed persons are invited to have every species of disorder quelled, and if any soldier of the United States should so far forget his duty or his flag as to commit any outrage upon any person or property, the Commanding General requests that his name be instantly reported to the Provost Guard, so that he may be punished and his wrongful act redressed.

The municipal authority, so far as the police of the city and crimes are concerned, to the extent before indicated, is hereby suspended.

All assemblages of persons in the streets, either by day or by night, tend to disorder, and are forbidden.

The various companies composing the Fire Department in New-Orleans, will be permitted to retain their organization, and are to report to the office of the Provost Marshal, so that they may be known and not interfered with in their duties.

And, finally, it may be sufficient to add, without further enumeration, that all the requirements of martial law will be imposed so long as, in the judgment of the United States authorities, it may be necessary. And while it is the desire of these authorities to exercise this government mildly, and after the usages of the past, it must not be supposed that it will not be vigorously and firmly administered as occasion calls.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. }
 No. 15. } *New-Orleans, May 1, 1862.* }

I. In anticipation of the immediate disembarkation of the troops of this command amid the temptations and inducements of a large city, all plundering of public or private property, by any person or persons, is hereby forbidden, under the severest penalties.

II. No officer or soldier will absent himself from his station without arms or alone, under any pretext whatever.

III. The commanders of regiments and companies will be held responsible for the strict execution of these orders, and that the offenders are brought to punishment.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. }
 No. 16. } *New-Orleans, May 2, 1862.* }

I. Major J. M. Bell, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp of the Division Staff, is hereby appointed Provost Judge of the city of New-Orleans, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Capt. J. H. French, Aid-de-Camp and Acting Inspector General, is hereby appointed Provost Marshal of the city of New-Orleans; and Capt. Stafford, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp, Deputy Provost Marshal. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 17. } *New Orleans, May 2, 1862.* }

The proprietors of the New Orleans True Delta having refused to print the Proclamation of the Major-General commanding this Department, the publication of that paper is suspended until further orders.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. GEN.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 18. } *New Orleans, May 3, 1862.* }

General Order No. 17, current series, from these Headquarters, suppressing the publication of the True Delta newspaper, is hereby revoked, and its publication, under the limitations expressed in the Proclamation of the 1st inst., is permitted.

The Commanding General, having demonstrated the ability of his officers and soldiers to do everything necessary for the success of his plans without aid from any citizen of New Orleans, and shown the uselessness of aimless and unavailing opposition by the people, desires to interfere no further with that press.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. GEN.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 19. } *New Orleans, May 3, 1862.* }

The Commanding General of this Department has been informed that there is now at Mobile a stock of flour purchased by the city of New Orleans for the subsistence of its citizens. The suffering condition of the poor of this city, for the want of this flour, appeals to the humanity of those having authority on either side.

For the purpose of the safe transmission of this flour to this city, the Commanding General orders and directs that a safe conduct be afforded to a steamboat to be laden with the same, to this place. This safe conduct shall extend to the entire protection of this boat in coming, reasonable delay for discharge, and return to Mobile. The boat will take no passengers save the owners and keepers of the flour, and will be subject to the strict inspection of the Harbor-master detailed from these Headquarters, to whom its master will report its arrival.

The faith of the city is pledged for the faithful performance of the requirements of this order, on the part of the agent of the city authorities, who will be allowed to pass each way with the boat, giving no intelligence or aid to Confederates.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. GEN.

General Order }
No. 20. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
New Orleans, May 3, 1862. }

The President, Directors and Company of the Opelousas Railroad are authorized and required to run their cars over the road, for the purpose of bringing to the city of New Orleans, provisions, marketing and supplies of food which may be offered, in order to supply the wants of the city.

No passengers other than those having the care of such supplies, as owners or keepers, are to be permitted to come into the city, and none others are to leave the city. All other supplies are prohibited transportation over the road either way, except cotton and sugar, which may be safely brought over the road, and will be purchased at the fair market value by the United States, in specie. The transmission of live stock is especially enjoined. An agent of the City Government will be allowed to pass over the road either way, stopping at all points, on the faith of a pledge of such Government agent that he transmits no intelligence and affords no aid to the Confederates.

The officer commanding the post having the terminus of such road within his pickets, will cause a thorough inspection of the cars and boats for the purpose of furthering this order, and will offer no further hindrance, so long as this order is in good faith complied with.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. GEN.

General Order }
No. 21. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
New-Orleans, May 4, 1862. }

The Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf has been informed that live stock, flour and provisions, purchased for subsistence of the inhabitants of the city of New-Orleans, are now at the junction of the Red and Mississippi Rivers. The suffering condition of the poor of the city, for want of these supplies, appeals to the humanity of those having authority on either side. For the purpose, therefore, of the safe transmission of these supplies to the city, the Commanding General orders and directs that a safe conduct be afforded for two steamers, to be laden with provisions, cattle and supplies of food, either alive or slaughtered, each day, if so many choose to come.

This safe conduct shall extend to their entire protection by the forces of the United States during their coming, reasonable delay for discharge, not exceeding six days, unless in case of accident to their machinery, and in returning to or near the junction of the Red and Mississippi Rivers.

And safe conduct is further granted to boats laden as before said with provisions for New-Orleans, from any point above the junction of such rivers, if at any time during which these supplies are needed the forces of the United States should be at or above said junction.

The boats will take no passengers save the owners and keepers of the freight aforesaid, and will be subject to strict inspection by the Harbor Master detailed from these Headquarters, to whom they will report their arrival.

The faith of the city is pledged for the faithful execution of the requirements of this order on the part of the agent of the city authorities, who will be allowed to pass with the boats either way, he giving no intelligence or aid to the Confederates.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

General Order }
No. 22. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. }
New-Orleans, May 4, 1862. }

The Commanding General of the Department, having been informed that rebellious, lying and desperate men have represented, and are now representing, to the honest planters and good people of the State of Louisiana, that the United States Government, by its forces, have come here to confiscate and destroy their crops of

cotton and sugar, it is hereby ordered to be made known, by publication in all the newspapers of this city, that all cargoes of cotton and sugar shall receive the safe conduct of the forces of the United States; and the boats bringing them from beyond the lines of the United States forces, may be allowed to return in safety, after a reasonable delay, if their owners so desire: Provided, they bring no passengers except the owners and managers of said boat and of the property so conveyed, and no other merchandise except provisions, of which such boats are requested to bring a full supply, for the benefit of the poor of this city.

By command of
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 23. } *New-Orleans, May 6, 1862.* }

A Military Commission, of not less than five commissioned officers of and above the rank of Captain, with a Recorder and legal advisers, is constituted and appointed for the trial of all high crimes and misdemeanors, which by the laws of any State in the Union, or the United States, or the laws Martial, are punishable with death or imprisonment for a long term of years.

The sentence of such Court will be assimilated to those provided by such laws, due regard being had to the necessity of severity and for prompt punishment, incident to the crimes and disorders arising from a state of war.

The Commission will sit at all convenient hours for the dispatch of business,—will be attended by the Provost Marshal or his assistants,—all its orders respected and obeyed, and its summonses complied with.

As the motives of men make so largely the element of the crimes cognizable by this Commission, the rules of Evidence of the English Common Law may be so far relaxed as to allow the accused to be questioned in the presence of the Commission, always leaving it to his free choice to respond or not to the questions proposed.

The accusation will be substantially in the form used in Courts Martial, excepting that it should fully set forth a description of the accused, with his residence and business,—whether or not he has been a loyal citizen, his antecedents, character and acts in that regard, so far as known, which portion of the accusation may be put in controversy at the trials, provided the accused be not a soldier of the United States.

All proceedings, findings and sentences of this Commission are to be subjected to the approval of the Commanding General, and will be carried into effect upon his order.

The following named officers are detailed for and will constitute such Commission:

1. Col. Henry C. Deming, 12th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.
2. Col. N. A. M. Dudley, 30th " Massachusetts "
3. Lt. Col. C. M. Whelden, 31st " " "
4. Maj. F. A. Boardman, 4th " Wisconsin "
5. Capt. Peter Haggerty, Aid-de-Camp.

Major J. M. Bell, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp, Recorder and Legal Adviser.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, Acting Chief of Staff,

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 24. } *New Orleans, May 10, 1862.* }

Acting Brig. Gen. George F. Shepley, Colonel 12th Maine Volunteers, is hereby appointed Military Commandant of New Orleans.

All officers on duty in this city or in Algiers, except officers of the Division Staff, will report to him.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 25. } *New Orleans, May 9, 1862.* }

The deplorable state of destitution and hunger of the mechanics and working classes of this city has been brought to the knowledge of the Commanding General.

He has yielded to every suggestion made by the City Government, and ordered every method of furnishing food to the people of New Orleans that Government desired. No

relief by those officials has yet been afforded. This hunger does not pinch the wealthy and influential, the leaders of the rebellion, who have gotten up this war, and are now endeavoring to prosecute it, without regard to the starving poor—the working man, his wife and child. Unmindful of their suffering fellow citizens at home, they have caused or suffered provisions to be carried out of the city for Confederate service since the occupation by the United States forces.

Lafayette Square, their home of affluence, was made the depot of stores and munitions of war for the rebel armies, and not of provisions for their poor neighbors. Striking hands with the vile, the gambler, the idler and the ruffian—they have destroyed the Sugar and Cotton which might have been exchanged for food for the industrious and good, and regrated the price of that which is left, by discrediting the very currency they had furnished, while they eloped with the specie; as well that stolen from the United States, as the Banks, the property of the good people of New Orleans, thus leaving them to ruin and starvation.

Fugitives from justice many of them, and others, their associates, staying because too puerile and insignificant to be objects of punishment by the clement Government of the United States:

They have betrayed their country:

They have been false to every trust:

They have shown themselves incapable of defending the State they had seized upon, although they have forced every poor man's child into their service as soldiers for that purpose, while they made their sons and nephews officers;

They cannot protect those whom they have ruined, but have left them to the mercies and assassinations of a chronic mob:

They will not feed those whom they are starving:

Mostly without property themselves, they have plundered, stolen and destroyed the means of those who had property, leaving children penniless and old age hopeless.

Men of Louisiana, Workingmen, Property-holders, Merchants and Citizens of the United States, of whatever nation you may have had birth, how long will you uphold these flagrant wrongs, and by inaction suffer yourselves to be made the serfs of these leaders?

The United States have sent land and naval forces here to fight and subdue rebellious armies in array against her authority. We find, substantially, only fugitive masses, runaway property burners, a whiskey-drinking mob, and starving citizens with their wives and children. It is our duty to call back the first, to punish the second, root out the third, feed and protect the last.

Ready only for war, we had not prepared ourselves to feed the hungry and relieve the distressed with provisions. But to the extent possible, within the power of the Commanding General, it shall be done.

He has captured a quantity of Beef and Sugar intended for the rebels in the field. A thousand barrels of those stores will be distributed among the deserving poor of this city, from whom the rebels had plundered it; even although some of the food will go to supply the craving wants of the wives and children of those now herding at "Camp Moore" and elsewhere in arms against the United States.

Capt. John Clark, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence, will be charged with the execution of this order, and will give public notice of the place and manner of distribution, which will be arranged, as far as possible, so that the unworthy and disolute will not share its benefits.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

General Order }
No. 26. }

COURT-MARTIAL.
(Omitted.)

General Order }
No. 27. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
New-Orleans, May 13, 1862. }

It having come to the knowledge of the Commanding General that Friday next is proposed to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer, in obedience to some supposed Proclamation of one Jefferson Davis, in the several churches of this city, it is ordered that no such observance be had.

"Churches and Religions Houses are to be kept open as in time of profound peace," but no religious excercises are to be had upon the supposed authority above mentioned.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

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The one they feel so bad about.

The General Order }
is, No. 28. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. }
New-Orleans, May 15, 1862. }

with, so
highly
praised
As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New-Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter when any female shall, by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen., Chief of Staff.

General Order }
No. 29. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
New-Orleans, May 16, 1862. }

I. It is hereby ordered, that neither the city of New-Orleans, nor the Banks thereof, exchange their notes, bills or obligations for, Confederate Notes, bills or bonds, nor issue any bill, note or obligation payable in Confederate Notes.

II. On the 27th day of May instant, all circulation of, or trade in, Confederate Notes and Bills will cease within this Department; and all sales or transfers of property made on or after that day, in consideration of such notes or bills, directly or indirectly, will be void, and the property confiscated to the United States, one-fourth thereof to go to the informer.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

General Order }
No. 30. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
New-Orleans, May 19, 1862. }

It is represented to the Commanding General that great distress, privation, suffering, hunger and even starvation has been brought upon the people of New-Orleans and vicinage by the course taken by the banks and dealers in currency.

He has been urged to take measures to provide, as far as may be, for the relief of the citizens, so that the loss may fall, in part at least, on those who have caused and ought to bear it.

The General sees with regret that the banks and bankers causelessly suspended specie payments in September last, in contravention of the laws of the State and of the United States. Having done so, they introduced Confederate Notes as currency, which they bought at a discount, in place of their own bills, receiving them on deposit, paying them out for their discounts, and collecting their customers' notes and drafts as them in money, sometimes even against their will, thus giving these notes credit and a wide general circulation, so that they were substituted in the hands of the middling men, the poor and unwary, as currency in place of that provided by the constitution and laws of the country, or of any valuable equivalent.

The banks and bankers now endeavor to take advantage of the re-establishment of the authority of the United States bank, to throw the depreciation and loss from this worthless stuff of their own creation and resting upon their creditors, depositors and bill-holders.

They refuse to receive these bills while they pay them over their counters.

They require their depositors to take them.

They change the obligation of contracts by stamping their bills, "Redeemable in Confederate Notes."

They have invested the savings of labor and the pittance of the widow in this paper.

They sent away or hid their specie, so that the people could have nothing but these notes—which they now depreciate—with which to buy bread.

All other property has become nearly valueless from the calamities of this iniquitous and unjust war begun by rebellious guns, turned on the flag of our prosperous and happy country floating over Fort Sumter. Saved from the general ruin by the system of financiering, bank stocks alone are now selling at great premiums in the market, while the stockholders have received large dividends.

To equalize, as far as may be, this general loss, to have it fall, at least in part, where it ought to lie, to enable the people of this city and vicinage to have a currency

which shall at least be a semblance to that which the wisdom of the Constitution provides for all citizens of the United States, it is therefore

ORDERED:

I. That the several incorporated banks pay out no more Confederate Notes to their depositors or creditors, but that all deposits be paid in the bills of the bank, United States Treasury Notes, gold or silver.

II. That all private bankers, receiving deposits, pay out to their depositors only the current bills of city banks, or United States Treasury Notes, gold or silver.

III. That the Savings' Banks pay to their depositors or creditors only gold, silver or United States Treasury Notes, current bills of city banks, or their own bills, to an amount not exceeding one-third of their deposits, and of denomination not less than one dollar, which they are authorized to issue, and for the redemption of which their assets shall be held liable.

IV. The incorporated banks are authorized to issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars, but not less than one dollar, anything in their charters to the contrary notwithstanding, and are authorized to receive Confederate Notes for any of their bills until the 27th day of May inst.

V. That all persons and firms having issued small notes, or "shimplasters," so called, are required to redeem them on presentation at their places of business, between the hours of 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., either in gold, silver, United States Treasury Notes or current bills of city banks, under penalty of confiscation of their property and sale thereof, for the purpose of redemption of the notes so issued, or imprisonment for a term of hard labor.

VI. Private bankers may issue notes of denominations not less than one nor more than ten dollars, to two-thirds of the amount of specie which they show to a commissioner appointed from these Headquarters, in their vaults, and actually kept there for the purpose of redemption of such notes.

By order of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. A. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. }
 No. 31. } *New-Orleans, May 22, 1862.* }

I. Col. J. W. Shaffer, Quartermaster and Aid-de-Camp, having reported for duty at these Headquarters, in accordance with Special Orders No. 97, C. S., from the Headquarters War Department, is assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of this Department.

II. Col. John W. Turner, Aid-de-Camp and Commissary of Subsistence, having reported for duty at these Headquarters, in accordance with Special Orders No. 99, C. S., from the Headquarters War Department, is assigned to duty as Chief Commissary of this Department.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. }
 No. 32. } *New-Orleans, May 27, 1862.* }

No officer or soldier is permitted to take the property of any citizen, to shut up any house or place of business, without a special order from the Provost Judge, Provost Marshal, Quartermaster, Military Commandant, or from these Headquarters.

Any citizen whose property is taken, or annoyed in his property, or arrested by any officer or soldier, in contravention to this order, will at once report to these Headquarters, where he will have redress.

All taking of property by officers or soldiers for their private use is plunder, and will be punished as such.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. }
 No. 33. } *New Orleans, May 26, 1862.* }

The following directions, relating to Subsistence Duty, extracted from the Army Regulations, and from late General Orders of the War Department, will be strictly observed within this Department:

ISSUES OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.

1. Returns for issues to companies, will when practicable, be consolidated for the post

or regiment, and signed by the post or regimental commanders. Such returns—ordinarily for a period of from five to ten days—must embrace only the actual strength present, not the sick in hospital, hospital attendants, not those provisioned elsewhere.

2. When a regiment or detachment is too distant from its Brigade Commissary to draw supplies from him, then the acting Commissary of Subsistence of such regiment or detachment will draw supplies from the principal depot at New Orleans, or from such other depot or Brigade Commissary as the Chief Commissary may direct.

3. Brigade Commissaries, Acting Commissaries of detachments and posts will make timely requisitions upon the Chief Commissary of the depot, for subsistence stores for their commands. The requisitions will state the number of troops, and the period for which provisions are required, and will be approved by the officer in command of the troops.

4. Subsistence stores must not be issued on verbal orders. Returns for them must be complete in every respect according to the forms prescribed in the Army Regulations, and the printed blank forms furnished for use by the Subsistence Department.

5. When Commissaries' stores are transferred from one officer to another, duplicate invoices must always be given by the officer transferring, and corresponding receipts returned by the officer receiving. All commissary stores now in the custody of any officer and not accounted for, will be taken up on the "Return of Provisions" for this month and accounted for, as required by Army Regulations. Every Commissary will render his accounts promptly to the Commissary General, sending them first for examination to the Chief Commissary, who will transmit them to Washington,

HOSPITAL.

6. Issues to hospitals, except regimental, will be made by Brigade Commissaries, on returns signed by the medical officer in charge and by the immediate commander of the troops to which the hospital pertains. The returns will be for such provisions only as are actually required for the sick and the attendants.

7. Brigade Commissaries will make out separate Hospital Abstracts for each hospital pertaining to their respective brigades—articles not of the regular issue, and not authorized to be otherwise furnished—required by a medical officer in charge of a hospital for the subsistence or comfort of the sick, will be purchased by the Brigade or Regimental Commissary, provided the money required for the purchase does not exceed the amount due such hospital.

8. The Hospital Fund is a credit simply with the Government, to be drawn against from time to time as circumstances may make necessary, but always in the manner prescribed by, and for the objects contemplated in, the Army Regulations.

9. Money cannot be transferred by a commissary to a medical officer, as Hospital Fund, unless the War Department so directs.

10. Vouchers for purchases for the hospital must either be certified by the medical officer in charge, or accompanied by his requisition.

11. The general character of articles which may be purchased from Hospital Fund for the comfort of the sick, is indicated in paragraph 1306, Revised Army Regulations, 1861. Articles, such as medicines, regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, etc., etc., must not be obtained from the Hospital Fund.

SALES TO OFFICERS.

12. Officers are authorized to purchase subsistence stores, paying cash for them, at contract or cost prices, on their certificate that they are for their own use and the use of their families. Rations will not be issued to officers or their servants, unless such servants are enlisted men, and are so reported on the officers' pay-roll.

SAVINGS OF THE RATION.

13. The Subsistence Department will purchase, at cost prices, all sound articles of subsistence saved by troops or employes, by an economical use or management of the rations. All other sales of provisions issued by the Government to any person whomsoever, are strictly forbidden. This regulation is intended to embrace savings from bakeries, as well as all other savings from the army rations.

14. All such savings must be left in the hands of the issuing commissary. Payment for them will be made only to the commanders of companies, and officers having charge of employes and bakeries, to which the savings respectively pertain, in the following manner:

15. The commissary with whom these savings are left, shall, in such case, make out a bill of purchase, on form No. 18, Subsistence Department [Notes], and certify that he has not paid for the same. These bills of purchase, at cost price, of articles will be paid by the officers or agents in charge of the principal subsistence depots within this command, or by any commissary having funds for the purpose.

16. The commissary who holds the savings will take up the stores left with him on his next Return of Provisions, as "Company Savings."

17. The purchase bills will be made out in triplicate, one to be kept by the officer taking up this surplus, [to accompany his Return of Provisions for the month,] and two to be presented to the officer who pays the bills.

18. The bills for company savings must be approved by the commanding officer of the regiment or detachment to which the company belongs, those for the savings of employés by the commander of the troops with whom the employés are serving, certified to by the Quartermaster, or other officer having direction of the men; and those for savings of bakeries must be approved by the commanding officer of the troops to which the bakeries pertain, certified to by the officer in charge of the bakery.

19. The funds accumulated by the sales of rations pertaining to companies and employés will be strictly accounted for by company commanders and officers in charge of employés and bakeries, in accordance with paragraphs 163 to 207, Revised Army Regulations, 1861.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order }
No. 34. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
New Orleans, May 28, 1862. }

The Commanders of all Regiments and Corps will make their Muster Rolls for payment up to the 1st of May, and forward them immediately to Majors Locke and Hill, at the Quartermaster's office.

The promptness and correctness with which the proper Rolls are furnished will insure priority of payment.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order }
No. 35. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
New Orleans, May 22, 1862. }

In view of the arrival of stores from New York, and the speedy opening of this Port, reducing the price of provisions, and for the speedy relief of the poor, the Chief Commissary of Subsistence will sell to families for consumption, in small quantities, until further orders, flour and salt meats, viz: pork, beef, ham and bacon, from the stores of the Army, at 7½ cents per pound for flour, and 10 cents for meats.

Places of sale designated hereafter. City Bank Notes, Gold, Silver or Treasury Notes to be taken in payment.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order }
No. 36. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
New Orleans, May 31, 1862. }

Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kane, George L. Williams and William Stanley, all enlisted men in the forces of the supposed Confederate States, captured at the surrender of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, have violated their parole of honor, under which they, prisoners of war, were permitted to return to their homes, instead of being confined in prison, as have the unfortunates of the United States soldiers who, falling into the hands of rebel chiefs, have languished for months in the closest durance.

Warned by their officers that they must not do this thing, they deliberately organized themselves in military array, chose themselves and comrades officers, relying, as they averred, upon promises of prominent citizens of New Orleans for a supply of arms and equipments. They named themselves the Monroe Life Guard, in honor of the late Mayor of New Orleans.

They conspired together, and arranged the manner in which they might force the pickets of the United States, and thus join the enemy at Corinth.

Tried before an impartial Military Commission—fully heard in their defense—these acts appeared beyond doubt or contradiction, and they were convicted.

There is no known pledge more sacred—there is no military offense whose punishment is better defined or more deserved. To their crime but one punishment has ever been assigned by any nation—*Death*.

This sentence has been approved by the Commanding General. To the end that all others may take warning—that solemn obligations may be preserved—that War may not lose all honorable ties—that clemency may not be abused, and that justice be done:

It is ordered, that Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kane, George L. Williams and William Stanley, be shot to death, under the direction of the Provost Marshal, immediately after reveille, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next; and, for so doing, this shall be the Provost Marshal's sufficient warrant.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 37. } *New-Orleans, June 2, 1862.* }

All officers and others collecting money for and in behalf of the United States, will make a full and explicit return of such moneys up to the 1st of June current, to this office; also, of their expenditures and doings in that behalf.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 38. } *New-Orleans, June 3, 1862.* }

I. The Laundresses of Companies are not permitted to come into the quarters of the men. They must be kept in their own quarters, and the clothing sent to them and sent for.

II. Any officer who permits a woman, black or white, not his wife, in his quarters or the quarters of his company, will be dismissed the service.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 39. } *New-Orleans, May 27, 1862.* }

No person coming as a commissioned officer, to join the troops of this Department, shall be assigned for duty until such person shall have first reported himself to these Headquarters.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 40. } *New-Orleans, June 6, 1862.* }

Any person who has in his possession, or subject to his control, any property of any kind or description whatever, of the so-called Confederate States, or who has secreted or concealed, or aided in the concealment of such property, who shall not, within three days from the publication of this order, give full information of the same, in writing, at the Headquarters of the Military Commandant, in the Custom-house, to the Assistant Military Commandant, Godfrey Weitzel, shall be liable to imprisonment and to have his property confiscated.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

WM. H. WEIGEL, 1st Lieut. A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 41. } *New-Orleans, June 10, 1862.* }

The Constitution and laws of the United States require that all military, civil, judicial, executive and legislative officers of the United States, and of the several States, shall take an oath to support the Constitution and laws. If a person desires to serve the United States, or to receive special profit from a protection from the United States, he should take upon himself the corresponding obligations. This oath will not be, as it has never been, forced upon any. It is too sacred an obligation, too exalted in its tenure, and brings with it too many benefits and privileges, to be profaned by unwilling lip service. It enables its recipient to say, "I am an American citizen." The

highest title known, save that of him who can say with St. Paul, "I was free born," and have never renounced that freedom.

Judges, justices, sheriffs, attorneys, notaries, and all officers of the law whatever, and all persons who have ever been, or who have ever claimed to be, citizens of the United States in this Department, who therefore exercise any office, hold any place of trust or calling whatever, which calls for the doing of any legal act whatever, or for the doing of any act, judicial or administrative, which shall or may affect any other person than the actor, must take and subscribe the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and will support the Constitution thereof." All acts, doings, deeds, instruments, records or certificates, certified or attested by, and transactions done, performed or made by any of the persons above described, from and after the 15th day of June inst., who shall not have taken and subscribed such oath, are void and of no effect.

It having become necessary, in the judgment of the Commanding General, as a "public exigency," to distinguish those who are well disposed toward the Government of the United States, from those who still hold allegiance to the Confederate States, and ample time having been given to all citizens for reflection upon this subject, and full protection to person and property of every law-abiding citizen having been afforded, according to the terms of the Proclamation of May 1st:

Be it further ordered, That all persons ever heretofore citizens of the United States, asking or receiving any favor, protection, privilege, passport, or to have money paid them, property, or other valuable thing whatever delivered to them, or any benefit of the power of the United States extended to them, except protection from personal violence, must take and subscribe the oath above specified, before their request can be heard, or any act done in their favor by any officer of the United States, within this Department. And for this purpose all persons shall be deemed to have been citizens of the United States who shall have been residents therein for the space of five years and upward, and if foreign born, shall not have claimed and received a protection of their Government, duly signed and registered by the proper officer, more than sixty days previous to the publication of this order.

It having come to the knowledge of the Commanding General that many persons resident within this Department have heretofore been aiding rebellion by furnishing arms and munitions of war, running the blockade, giving information, concealing property, and abetting, by other ways, the so-called Confederate States, in violation of the laws of neutrality imposed upon them by their Sovereigns, as well as the laws of the United States, and that a less number are still so engaged: it is therefore ordered, that all foreigners claiming any of the privileges of an American citizen, or protection or favor from the Government of the United States, (except protection from personal violence,) shall previously take and subscribe an oath in the form following:

"I,....., do solemnly swear, or affirm, that so long as my Government remains at peace with the United States, I will do no act, or consent that any be done, or conceal any that has been or is about to be done, that shall aid or comfort any of the enemies or opposers of the United States whatever.

"(Signed)"

"Subject of....."

At the City Hall, at the Provost Court, at the Provost Marshal's office, and at the several police stations, books will be opened, and a proper officer will be present to administer the proper oaths to any person desiring to take the same, and to witness the subscription of the same by the party taking it. Such officer will furnish to each person so taking and subscribing, a certificate in form following:

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS,..... 1862.

.....has taken and subscribed the oath required by General Orders No. 41, for a..... of.....

(Signed)"

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 42. } New-Orleans, June 19, 1862. }

The Commanding General has received information that certain of the foreign residents in this Department, notwithstanding the explanations of the terms of the oath prescribed in General Order No. 41, contained in his reply to the foreign Consuls, have still scruples about taking that oath.

Anxious to relieve the consciences of all who honestly entertain doubts upon this matter, and not to embarrass any, especially neutrals, by his necessary military orders, the Commanding General hereby revises General Order No. 41, so far as to permit any foreign subject, at his election, to take and subscribe the following oath, instead of the oath at first set forth:

I,, do solemnly swear that I will, to the best of my ability, support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. So help me God!

[TRANSLATION.]

Je,, jure solennellement, autant qu'il sera en moi, de soutenir, de maintenir et de défendre la Constitution des Etats-Unis. Que Dieu me soit en aide!

The General is sure that no foreign subject can object to this oath, as it is in the very words of the oath taken by every officer of the European Brigade, prescribed more than a year ago in "Les réglemens de la Légion Française, formée à la Nouvelle Orléans, le 26 d'Avril, 1861," as will be seen by the extract below, (page 22,) and claimed as an act of the strictest neutrality by the officers taking it, and for more than a year has passed by all the foreign consuls so far as he is informed—without protest.

"Serment que doivent" preter, tous les officiers de la "Légion Française."

State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans.

I,, do solemnly swear that I will, to the best of my ability, discharge the duties of of the French Legion, and that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution of the State and of the Confederate States. So help me God!

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

[TRANSLATION.]

Etat de la Louisiane, Paroisse d'Orleans.

Je, jure solennellement de remplir, autant qu'il sera en moi, les devoirs de de la Légion Française, et je promets de soutenir, de maintenir et de défendre la Constitution de l'Etat et celle des Etats Confédérés. Que Dieu me soit en aide!

Assermenté et signé devant moi.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 43. } New Orleans, June 20, 1862. }

No Officer commanding a Post, can leave said Post without obtaining permission from the Headquarters of the Department.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 44. } New-Orleans, June 21, 1862. }

Any vessel attempting to leave this Port and take away any person of color who did not come here on board of her, and has not a pass from these Headquarters, will be liable to confiscation and her master punished by imprisonment.

No vessel shall so leave the Port until the master shall take an oath that he has not any such person on board and will not allow any such to come on board.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 45. } New-Orleans, June 21, 1862. }

All correspondence with the Governors of States, by the officers of this Department, in relation to promotions and appointments of officers in the several Corps in this Command, must be transmitted through these Headquarters, and not otherwise, in order that the Commanding General may add his own testimony as to the merit or demerit of the application.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 46. } *New-Orleans, June 26, 1862.* }

All the property in New-Orleans belonging to Gen. D. E. Twiggs, and of his minor son, the income of which he has received under the charge of his agent, H. W. Palfrey, Esq., consisting of real estate, bonds, notes of hand, Treasury notes of the United States, slaves, household furniture, etc., is hereby sequestered, to be held to await the action of the United States Government.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
 R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 47. } *New-Orleans, July 2, 1862.* }

Commanding officers of posts within this Department will only order the sales or free distribution of army provisions in extreme cases of destitution, to prevent starvation, and then only in small quantities, the order stating the amount ordered to be sold or distributed.

He will immediately report the order, by copy, to the Headquarters of the Department, and all distributions now being made will, on the receipt of this order, be so reported.

The commissaries making these distributions will report weekly to their commanding officers the amount of stores issued, and the number of persons issued to, with an account of sales, a duplicate of which will be sent to the Chief Commissary of the Department.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER
 R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 48. } *New Orleans, July 9, 1862.* }

All dividends, interest, coupons, stock certificates, and accrued interest, due any or payable by any incorporated or joint stock company, to any citizen of the United States; and any notes, dues, claims and accounts of any such citizen, due from any such company, or any private person or company within this Department, which have heretofore been retained under any supposed order, authority, act of sequestration, garnishee process, or in any way emanating under the supposed Confederate States, or the State of Louisiana since the fraudulent ordinance of secession, are hereby ordered to be paid and delivered respectively to the lawful owners thereof, or their duly authorized agents.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
 R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 49. } *New Orleans, July 9, 1862.* }

All Heads of Departments in this Division will make a full return to these Headquarters of all public property in their possession on the first of July.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
 R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 50. } *New Orleans, July 19, 1862.* }

Each Bank and Banking Company in New Orleans will make, under oath of the Cashier, a Statement of the Condition of the Bank, in the form heretofore made to the Board of Currency, on the first Monday of May, June, July, and Monday, July 21st, instant.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
 R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 51. } *New Orleans, July 24, 1862.* }

The Commanding General of this Department takes pleasure in publishing the fol-

lowing endorsement, from Washington, of what he has considered the useful services of Lieut. Col. Kimball, of the 12th Regiment Maine Volunteers, and the troops under his command:

"The news of the brilliant achievement of Lieut. Col. Kimball, of the 12th Maine Volunteers, and the brave men under his command, at Manchac Pass, was very gratifying to the Department, and it entirely approves your action in allowing the Regiment to retain the colors which they had so gallantly taken from the enemy."

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Orders, Nos. 52 and 53. | COURTS-MARTIAL—Omitted.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 54. } New Orleans, August 4, 1862. }

Each Bank or Banking Company in New Orleans will make, under oath of the Cashier, a statement of the condition of the Bank, in the form heretofore made to the Board of Currency, up to the 2d day of August, 1862, and stating specifically what their cash consists of, and where it is.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. }
No. 55. } New-Orleans, Aug. 4, 1862. }

It appears that the need of relief to the destitute poor of the city requires more extended measures and greater outlay than have yet been made.

It becomes a question in justice upon whom should this burden fall.

Clearly upon those who have brought this great calamity upon their fellow-citizens.

It should not be borne by taxation of the whole municipality, because the middling and working men have never been heard at the ballot-box, unawed by threats and unmenaced by "Thugs" and paid assassins of conspirators against peace and good order. Besides, more than the vote that was claimed for secession have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The United States Government does its share when it protects, defends and preserves the people in the enjoyment of law, order and calm quiet.

Those who have brought upon the city this stagnation of business, this desolation of the hearth-stone, this starvation of the poor and helpless, should, as far as they may be able, relieve these distresses.

There are two classes whom it would seem peculiarly fit should at first contribute to this end. First, those individuals and corporations who have aided the rebellion with their means: and second, those who have endeavored to destroy the commercial prosperity of the city, upon which the welfare of its inhabitants depends.

It is brought to the knowledge of the Commanding General that a subscription of twelve hundred and fifty thousand dollars was made by the corporate bodies, business firms and persons whose names are set forth in schedule "A" annexed to this order, and that sum placed in the hands of an illegal body known as the "Committee of Public Safety," for the treasonable purpose of defending the city against the Government of the United States, under whose humane rule the city of New-Orleans had enjoyed such unexampled prosperity, that her warehouses were filled with trade of all nations who came to share her freedom, to take part in the benefits of her commercial superiority, and thus she was made the representative mart of the world.

The stupidity and wastefulness with which this immense sum was spent was only equalled by the folly which led to its being raised at all. The subscribers to this fund, by this very act, betray their treasonable designs and their ability to pay at least a much smaller tax for the relief of their destitute and starving neighbors.

Schedule "B" is a list of Cotton Brokers, who, claiming to control that great interest in New-Orleans, to which she is so much indebted for her wealth, published in the newspapers, in October, 1861, a manifesto deliberately advising the planters not to bring their produce to the city, a measure which brought ruin at the same time upon the producer and the city.

This act sufficiently testifies the malignity of these traitors, as well to the Government as their neighbors, and it is to be regretted that their ability to relieve their fellow-citizens is not equal to their facilities for injuring them.

In taxing both these classes to relieve the suffering poor of New-Orleans, yea, even though the needy be the starving wives and children of those in arms at

Richmond and elsewhere against the United States, it will be impossible to make a mistake save in having the assessment too easy and the burden too light.

It is therefore ORDERED—

1st. That the sums in schedules annexed, marked "A" and "B," set against the names of the several persons, business firms and corporations herein described, be and hereby are assessed upon each respectively.

2d. That said sums be paid to Lieut. David C. G. Field, Financial Clerk, at his office in the Customhouse, on or before Monday, the 11th inst, or that the property of the delinquent be forthwith seized and sold at public auction, to pay the amount, with all necessary charges and expenses, or the party imprisoned till paid.

3d. The money raised by this assessment to be a fund for the purpose of providing employment and food for the deserving poor of New-Orleans.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

[Lieut. Field may be found in the room formerly occupied by the Navy Agent.]

SCHEDULE A.

List of subscribers to the Million and a Quarter Loan, placed in the hands of the Committee of Public Safety, for the defense of New-Orleans against the United States, and expended by them some \$38,000.

	Sums subscribed to aid treason against the U. States.	Sums assessed to relieve the poor by the United States
Abat, Generes & Co.....	\$210,000	\$52,500 00
Jonathan Montgomery	40,000	10,000 00
Thos. Sloo, President Sun Insurance Co.....	50,000	12,500 00
C. C. Gaines	2,000	500 00
C. C. Gaines & Co.....	3,000	750 00
Trustees McDonogh School Fund.....	340,000	85,000 00
J. B. Slawson.....	10,000	2,500 00
S. H. Wood.....	5,000	1,250 00
Mrs. S. H. Wood.....	2,000	500 00
Jacques Lange.....	7,000	1,750 00
Widow W. P. Welham.....	10,000	2,500 00
Robert Geddes.....	10,000	2,500 00
Widow Vogel.....	20,000	5,000 00
J. Levois & Co.....	10,000	2,500 00
Samuel Harby.....	14,800	3,700 00
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.....	306,400	76,600 00
Giquel & Jamison.....	7,500	1,875 00
E. Booth.....	400	100 00
Edward Chapman.....	800	200 00
Thomas Layton.....	1,000	250 00
D. J. Beagnot.....	2,000	500 00
B. Dryer & Co.....	1,000	250 00
W. H. Pierson.....	3,000	750 00
Samuel Locke.....	10,000	2,500 00
Hart & Wintz.....	5,000	1,250 00
Southern Bank.....	10,000	2,500 00
Richard & Co.....	10,000	2,500 00
Dr. B. Moss.....	3,000	750 00
J. & J. C. Davidson.....	20,000	5,000 00
Dque Lamata.....	9,000	2,250 00
H. Samorny.....	1,000	250 00
R. Turney.....	1,500	375 00
R. D. Maclin.....	2,500	625 00
J. H. Cohen.....	3,000	750 00
Mrs. C. A. Slocomb.....	5,500	1,375 00
Committee of Public Safety.....	865	216 25
H. Lee.....	150	37 50
Geo. Zickendrath.....	200	50 00

	Sums subscribed to aid treason against the U. States.	Sums assessed to relieve the poor by the United States.
Hyde & Goodrich.....	1,000	250 00
Magee, Horter & George.....	500	125 00
Samuel Loeb.....	100	25 00
Valentine Heerman.....	1,000	250 00
S. S. Bickler.....	250	62 50
Jno. M. Demarest.....	100	25 00
Thomas O'Donnell.....	50	12 50
Mrs. B. V. B. McMahon.....	50	12 50
W. H. Letchford.....	1,000	250 00
O. F. Thiesman.....	50	12 50
Frederick Bauer.....	725	181 25
John Rickerson.....	250	62 50
McStea, Value & Co.....	1,000	250 00
Jacob Zoelly.....	1,000	250 00
T. Lafon.....	500	125 00
E. Creswell.....	100	25 00
H. H. O. Meallie.....	50	12 50
Joseph Field.....	1,000	250 00
Jules Done D. Amanon.....	150	37 50
John Farrell.....	150	37 50
D. H. Holmes.....	2,500	625 00
S. P. Lamon.....	300	75 00
Fanny Hollander.....	100	25 00
J. W. Stanton & Co.....	500	125 00
John H. Randolph.....	500	125 00
Harriet Morgan.....	175	43 75
Rachel Morgan.....	125	31 25
Sarah Morgan.....	175	43 75
Elizabeth Morgan.....	150	37 50
Mary M. Morgan.....	50	12 50
Margaret Harrod.....	50	12 50
Davis Brothers.....	200	50 00
Trustees Fink Asylum Fund.....	55,000	13,750 00
William Massey.....	300	75 00
F. Lagay.....	25	6 25
Jno. J. Adams.....	1,000	250 00
A. W. Bosworth.....	600	150 00
Chas. Briggs.....	100	25 00
J. A. Lunn & Co.....	150	37 50
Chas. Loeffler.....	200	50 00
Geo. C. Brower.....	50	12 50
Patrick Howard.....	25	6 25
Geo. C. Clamman.....	50	12 50
H. H. Hedden.....	500	125 00
James Goran.....	100	25 00
Biscoe & Sims.....	500	125 00
B. C. Young.....	150	37 50
Dr. A. Bruen.....	125	31 25
Mme. Ve. H. Chretien.....	200	50 00
Henderson & Gaines.....	1,000	250 00
J. S. Aitkens.....	250	62 50
W. O. Denegre.....	1,000	250 00
J. C. McLellan.....	200	50 00
Mrs. C. F. Snowden.....	50	12 50
Louisiana State Bank.....	7,500	1,875 00
Bank of America.....	5,000	1,250 00
Gen. D. E. Twiggs.....	1,000	250 00
Jean Petit.....	13,125	3,281 25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,250,866	\$317,716 25

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SCHEDULE B.

List of Cotton Brokers of New Orleans who published in the Crescent in October last, a card advising planters not to send produce to New-Orleans, in order to induce Foreign Intervention in behalf of the Rebellion.

Sums assessed to relieve
the starving poor by
the United States.

Hewitt, Norton & Co.....	\$500
West & Villiere.....	250
S. E. Belknap.....	100
Brander, Chambliss & Co.....	500
Lewis & Oglesby.....	100
W. A. Johnson & Co.....	250
Carroll, Hoy & Co.....	500
Farley, Jurey & Co.....	500
W. Cox & Co.....	500
James M. Putnam.....	100
A. Levi & Co.....	250
Montgomery & Hall.....	100
Bellocq, Noblom & Co.....	250
Abat & Cushman.....	100
Holloway & Lonsdale.....	100
J. W. Champlin & Co.....	250
A. D. Henkel & Co.....	100
R. Yeatman.....	100
Broadwell & Haynes.....	100
Moore & Browder.....	250
R. W. Estlin & Co.....	500
Lane & Salter.....	100
S. O. Nelson & Co.....	500
Campbell & Strong.....	250
Patton & Finney.....	100
Fellowes & Co.....	500
Payne, Huntington & Co.....	500
T. H. & J. M. Allen & Co.....	500
F. B. Ernest.....	100
Edward Pillsbury.....	100
George S. Mandeville.....	250
Bell & Bouligny.....	250
Richard Nugent & Co.....	500
A Miltenberger & Co.....	250
Geo. Connelly & Co.....	500
J. & G. Cromwell.....	500
Moses Greenwood.....	100
A. Hillyay & Co.....	500
Scruggs, Donnegan & Co.....	100
Hughes, Hyllestead & Co.....	500
W. & D. Urquhart.....	500
Phelps & Jones.....	100
John T. Hardie & Co.....	500
Hawkins & Norwood.....	100
Walker & Snyder.....	500
Gills & Ferguson.....	250
J. B. Gribble & Co.....	100
Foley, Avery & Co.....	500
Rosser, Prothro & Co.....	250
Henderson, Terry & Co.....	100
Bradley, Wilson & Co.....	500
West, Renshaw & Cammack.....	500
John Williams & Co.....	250
Tarlton, Whiting & Co.....	250
Bartley Johnson & Co.....	500
Hayes, Gairverse & Co.....	100
Frierson, Conway & Co.....	100

Sum assessed to relieve
the starving poor by
the United States.

Green, & Crump.....	250
R. McIlhenny.....	250
Davis, Jenkins & Co.	500
Kirkpatrick & Co.	100
McFarlane & Barksdale.....	500
Walker & Co.....	100
John L. Lee.....	250
P. H. Skipwith.....	100
Knox & Higgins.....	100
J. J. Person & Co.....	250
Battle, Noble & Co.	500
R. C. Cummings & Co.....	500
Montgomery & White.....	500
Wright & Allen.....	500
Robert L. Adams & Co.....	500
Horrell, Gayle & Co.....	250
John Watt & Co.....	500
Rotchford, Brown & Co.....	500
M. D. Cooper.....	500
Smith & Johnson.....	100
James Bankhead.....	100
McLemore, Rayburn & Co.....	250
Thos. Henderson & Peale.....	500
Wood & Low.....	500
Gallagher & Dyer.....	100
Pritchard & Flower.....	500
Stuart & James.....	100
Thornhill & Co.....	500
Ar. Miltenberger.....	500
Gladden & Seixas.....	100
J. W. Burbridge & Co.....	500
Friedlander & Gerson.....	250
Warren & Crawford.....	100
Perkins & Co.....	500
Cutrer & Harrison.....	100
Nixon & Co.....	500
Copes & Phelps.....	250
Giffen, Smedes & Co.....	500
	<hr/>
	\$29,200

General Order }
No. 56. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
New Orleans, Aug. 7, 1862. }

The Commanding General announces to the Army of the Gulf, the sad event of the death of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Williams, commanding Second Brigade, in camp at Baton Rouge.

The victorious achievement—the repulse of the division of Major-General Breckenridge, by the troops led by Gen. Williams, and the destruction of the mail-clad Arkansas, by Capt Porter of the Navy—is made sorrowful by the fall of our brave, gallant and successful fellow soldier.

General Williams graduated at West Point in 1837; at once joined the Fourth Artillery in Florida, where he served with distinction; was thrice breveted for gallant and meritorious services in Mexico, as a member of Gen. Scott's staff. His life was that of a soldier devoted to his country's service. His country mourns in sympathy with his wife and children, now that country's care and precious charge.

We, his companions in arms, who had learned to love him, weep the true friend, the gallant gentleman, the brave soldier, the accomplished officer, the pure patriot and victorious hero, and the devoted Christian. All, and more, went out when Williams died. By a singular felicity, the manner of his death illustrated each of these generous qualities.

The chivalric American Gentleman, he gave up the vantage of the cover of the

houses of the city—forming his lines in the open field—lest the women and children of his enemies should be hurt in the fight!

A good General, he had made his dispositions and prepared for battle at the break of day, when he met his foe!

A brave soldier, he received the death-shot leading his men!

A patriot hero, he was fighting the battle of his country; and died as went up the cheer of victory!

A Christian, he sleeps in the hope of a Blessed Redeemer!

His virtues we cannot exceed—his example we may emulate—and mourning his death, we pray, “may our last end be like his.”

The customary tribute of mourning will be worn by the Officers in the Department.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order }
No. 57. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
New-Orleans, Aug. 9, 1862. }

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE GULF:

Your successes have heretofore been substantially bloodless.

Taking and holding the most important strategic and commercial positions with the aid of the gallant Navy, by the wisdom of your combinations and the moral power of your arms, it has been left for the last few days to baptize you in blood.

The Spanish conquerer of Mexico won imperishable renown by landing in that country and burning his transport ships, to cut off all hope of retreat. You, more wise and economical, but with equal providence against retreat, sent yours home.

Organized to operate on the sea-coast, you advanced your outposts to Baton Rouge, the capital of the State of Louisiana, more than two hundred and fifty miles into the interior.

Attacked there by a division of our rebel enemies, under command of a Major General recreant to loyal Kentucky, whom some of us would have honored before his apostacy, of doubly superior numbers, you have repulsed in the open field his myrmidons, who took advantage of your sickness, from the malaria of the marshes of Vicksburg, to make a cowardly attack.

The Brigade at Baton Rouge has routed the enemy.

He has lost three Brigadier Generals, killed, wounded and prisoners; many Colonels and field officers. He has more than a thousand killed and wounded.

You have captured three pieces of artillery, six caissons, two stand of colors, and a large number of prisoners.

You have buried his dead on the field of battle, and are caring for his wounded. You have convinced him that you are never so sick as not to fight your enemy if he desires the contest.

You have shown him that if he cannot take an outpost after weeks of preparation, what would be his fate with the main body. If your General should say he was proud of you, it would only be to praise himself; but, he will say, he is proud to be one of you.

In this battle the North-east and the North-west mingled their blood on the field—as they had long ago joined their hearts—in the support of the Union.

Michigan stood by Maine, Massachusetts supported Indiana, Wisconsin aided Vermont, while Connecticut, represented by the sons of the ever-green shalrock, fought as our fathers did at Boyne Waters.

While we all mourn the loss of many brave comrades, we, who were absent, envy them the privilege of dying upon the battle-field for our country, under the starry folds of her victorious flag.

The colors and guidons of the several corps engaged in the contest will have inscribed on them—“BATON ROUGE.”

To complete the victory, the iron-clad steamer Arkansas, the last naval hope of the rebellion, hardly awaited the gallant attack of the Essex, but followed the example of her sisters, the Merrimac, the Manassas, the Mississippi, and the Louisiana, by her own destruction.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 58. } New Orleans, Aug. 14, 1862. }

In compliance with the orders of the War Department, dated July 31, 1862, it is hereby ordered, that the Commanding Officers of the several Brigades, Regiments and Corps within this Department, shall, on Monday, the 18th day of August current, cause each Regiment and Corps under their command to be mustered.

"The absentees will be marked, three lists of the same made out, and within forty-eight hours of the muster, one copy will be sent to the Adjutant General of the army, and one to the Commander of the corps. The third is to be retained, and all officers and privates fit for duty, absent at that time, will be regarded as absent without cause. Their pay will be stopped, and they will be dismissed from the service or treated as deserters, unless restored; and no officer shall be restored to his rank, unless by the judgment of a Court of Inquiry, to be approved by the President, he shall establish his innocence of the charge, that his absence was without cause."

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
 R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 59. } New Orleans, Aug. 16, 1862. }

It is hereby ordered that the following companies of Louisiana Volunteers shall constitute the First Regiment, viz: The companies of Captains Renaud, Becker, Felton, Totman, Solomon, George, Persons, Kendrick, Parsons and Ingham

The following shall be the regimental organization:

Colonel, Richard E. Holcomb;	Lieutenant Colonel, Henry H. Elliot;
Major, William O. Fisk;	Adjutant, Chas. H. Grosvenor;
Quartermaster, James Leonard, Jr.;	Surgeon, William T. Black;
First Assistant Surgeon;	Second Assistant Surgeon;
Chaplain, Samuel M. Kingston;	Sergeant Major, Devereaux E. Jones;
Quartermaster Sergeant;	Commissary Sergeant;
Hospital Steward;	Drum Major, Benjamin F. Loomis.

- Company A.*—Captain, Clement Renaud; First Lieutenant, Martin Jacob; Second Lieutenant, Roland Second.
- Company B.*—Captain, Bernhard Becker; First Lieutenant, Chas. May; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Kempton Crosby.
- Company C.*—Captain, Francis Felton; First Lieutenant, George Scheinenauer; Second Lieutenant, Thos. L. Scott.
- Company D.*—Captain, William H. Totman; First Lieutenant, Patrick H. Sweeney; Second Lieutenant, George A. Mayne.
- Company E.*—Captain, Louis A. Solomon; First Lieutenant, Rudolph Krause; Second Lieutenant, James M. Gardner.
- Company F.*—Captain, William George; First Lieutenant, Henry T. Carter; Second Lieutenant, Hiram P. Haney.
- Company G.*—Captain, Alonzo W. Persons; First Lieutenant, Alfred T. Munsey; Second Lieutenant, Leonidas R. Hall.
- Company H.*—Captain, F. M. H. Kendrick; First Lieutenant, M. O. B. Hill; Second Lieutenant, Marcena C. Grey.
- Company I.*—Captain, John R. Parsons; First Lieutenant, Charles A. Tracey; Second Lieutenant, James T. Smith.
- Company K.*—Captain, H. G. Ingham; First Lieutenant, Frederick Bahnecke; Second Lieutenant, Theodore Amelungsen.

The appointments of all the above-named officers shall date from the day of the muster. Each officer, non-commissioned officer and private, promoted from other corps of this division into said First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, will be dropped from the several rolls of their respective corps as of that date.

Every officer, after a proper time to perfect himself in his duties, will be subjected to an examination by a duly appointed Board of Officers, and holds his appointment subject to the result of said examination.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
 R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 60. } *New-Orleans, Aug. 16, 1862.* }

ORDERED, That after Tuesday, 19th inst., there be paid for information leading to the discovery of weapons not held under a written permit from the United States authorities, but retained and concealed by the keepers thereof, the sums following :

For each serviceable Gun, Musket, or Rifle.....	\$10
“ “ Revolver.....	7
“ “ Pistol.....	5
“ “ Saber or Officer's Sword.....	5
“ “ Dirk, Dagger, Bowie-Knife, or Sword Cane...	3

Said arms to be confiscated, and the keeper so concealing them to be punished by imprisonment.

This crime being an overt act of rebellion against the authority of the United States, whether by a citizen or an alien, works a forfeiture of the property of the offender, and, therefore, every slave giving information that shall discover the concealed arms of his or her master, shall be held to be emancipated.

II. As the United States authorities have disarmed the inhabitants of the Parish of New Orleans, and as some fearful citizens seem to think it necessary that they should have arms to protect themselves from violence, it is ordered,

That hereafter the offenses of robbery by violence or aggravated assault, that ought to be repelled by the use of deadly weapons, burglaries, rapes, and 'murders, whether committed by blacks or whites, will be, on conviction, punished by death.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 61. } *New-Orleans, Aug. 20, 1862.* }

The attention of all officers who have been, and still are discharging the duties of Commissary of Subsistence within this Department, is directed to the following letter from the War Department, received at these Headquarters :

“ WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 “ Washington, August 15, 1862.” }

“ Major General B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La. :

“ Sir—The Secretary of War desires that you will please instruct all the officers of your command who have done, or may do, duty in the Subsistence Department, to render the returns and accounts required by law and regulations. The Commissary General is ignorant of the names of most of the officers acting as Commissaries in your command, and but one or two have ever rendered any account to him.

“ I am, sir, very respectfully.

“ Your most obedient servant,

[Signed]

“ E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't General.”

As well as to the 5th section of General order No. 33, issued from these Headquarters, viz :

“ 5. When Commissaries' Stores are transferred from one officer to another, duplicate invoices must always be given by the officer transferring, and corresponding receipts returned by the officer receiving. All Commissary Stores now in the custody of any officer and not accounted for, will be taken up on the 'Return of Provisions' for this month, and accounted for as required by Army Regulations. Every Commissary will render his accounts promptly to the Commissary General, sending them first for examination to the Chief Commissary, who will transmit them to Washington.”

Hereafter, every officer doing commissary duty in this Department, will render his accounts by the 15th of each month, and the Chief Commissary will report to the Major General Commanding the name of every officer who fails to comply with this order.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 62. } *New-Orleans, Aug. 25, 1862.* }

The Commanding General has carefully revised the official reports of the action of August 5th, at Baton Rouge, to collect the evidence of the gallant deeds and meritorious services of those engaged in that brilliant victory.

The name of the lamented and gallant General Williams has already passed into history.

Colonel Roberts, of the 7th Vermont Volunteers, fell mortally wounded, while rallying his men. He was worthy of a better disciplined regiment and a better fate.

Glorious as it is to die for one's country, yet his regiment gave him the inexpressible pain of seeing it break in confusion when not pressed by the enemy, and refuse to march to the aid of the outnumbered and almost overwhelmed Indianians.

The 7th Vermont Regiment, by a fatal mistake, had already fired into the same regiment they had refused to support, killing and wounding several.

The Commanding General therefore excepts the 7th Vermont from General Order No. 57, and will not permit their colors to be inscribed with a name which could bring to its officers and men no proud thought.

It is further ordered, that the colors of that regiment be not borne by them until such time as they shall have earned the right to them, and the earliest opportunity will be given this regiment to show whether they are worthy descendants of those who fought beside Allen, and with Starke at Bennington.

The men of the 9th Connecticut, who were detailed to man Nims' battery, deserve special commendation.

The 14th Maine Volunteers have credit for their gallant conduct throughout the day.

Colonel Nickerson deserves well of his country, not more for his daring and cool courage displayed on the field when his horse was killed from under him, but for his skill, energy and perseverance in bringing his men in such a state of discipline as to enable them to execute most difficult maneuvers under fire with steadiness and efficiency. His regiment behaved admirably.

Nims' Battery, 2d Massachusetts, under command of Lieutenant Trull, its Captain being confined by sickness; Everett's Battery, 6th Massachusetts, under command of Lieutenant Carruth, who fought his battery admirably; Manning's Battery, 4th Massachusetts; and a section of a Battery taken by the 21st Indiana from the enemy and attached to that regiment, under command of Lieutenant Brown, are honorably mentioned for the efficiency and skill with which they were served. The heaps of dead and dying within their range attested the fatal accuracy of their fire.

The 6th Michigan fought rather by detachments than as a regiment, but deserves the fullest commendation for the gallant behavior of its officers and men. Companies A, B, and F, under command of Captain Cordin, receive especial mention for the coolness and courage with which they supported and retook Brown's Battery, routing the 4th Louisiana and capturing their colors, which the regiment has leave to send to its native State.

Colonel Dudley, 30th Massachusetts Volunteers, has credit for the conduct of the right wing under his command. The 30th Massachusetts was promptly brought into action by Major Whittemore, and held its position with steadiness and success.

To the 21st Indiana a high meed of praise is awarded. "Honor to whom honor is due." Deprived of the services of their brave Colonel, suffering under wounds previously received, who essayed twice to join his regiment in the fight, but fell from his horse from weakness. With every field officer wounded and borne from the field, its Adjutant, the gallant Latham, killed, seeing their General fall, while uttering his last known words on earth, "Indianians, your field officers are all killed—I will lead you," still this brave corps fought on without a thought of defeat. Lieut.-Colonel Keith was everywhere, cheering on his men and directing their movements, and even after his very severe wound, gave them advice and assistance. Major Hayes, while sustaining the very charge of the enemy, wounded early in the action, showed himself worthy of his regiment.

The 9th Connecticut and 4th Wisconsin regiments, being posted in reserve, were not brought into action, but held their position. Colonel T. W. Cahill, 9th Connecticut, on whom the command devolved by the death of the lamented Williams, prosecuted the engagement to its ultimate glorious success, and made all proper disposition for a further attack.

Magee's Cavalry (Massachusetts), by their unwearied exertions on picket and outpost duty, contributed largely to our success, and deserve favorable mention.

The patriotic courage of the following officers and privates, who left the hospitals to fight, is specially commended:

Capt. H. C. Wells, Company A, 30th Massachusetts;
 Capt. Eugene Kelty, Company I, 30th "
 1st Lieut. C. A. R. Dimon, Adjutant, 30th "
 2d Lieut. Fred. M. Norcross, Co. G, 30th "
 3d Lieut. Wm. B. Allyn, 6th Massachusetts Battery;
 2d Lieut. Taylor, 4th Massachusetts Battery;
 Sergeant Cheever, 9th Connecticut;
 Private Taylor, 9th Connecticut.

The following have honorable mention:

Lieut. H. H. Elliott, A. A. A. General to General Williams, for his coolness and intrepidity in action, and the promptness with which he fulfilled his duties.

Lieut. J. F. Tenney, Quartermaster of 30th Massachusetts, who fell severely wounded while acting aid to General Williams.

Lieut. W. G. Howe, of Company A, 30th Massachusetts, acting Aid to Colonel Dudley, dangerously wounded in five places before he quit the field.

Lieut. C. A. R. Dimon, Adjutant 30th Massachusetts, acting Aid to Col. Dudley, behaved most gallantly;

Lieut. Fred. M. Norcross, 30th Massachusetts, acting Aid to Col. Dudley, for daring courage in the field;

Alfred T. Holt, Assistant Surgeon 30th Massachusetts, for humane courage, taking on his back, under a hot fire, the wounded soldiers as they fell;

Lieut. G. F. Whitecomb, 30th Massachusetts, gallantly dashing into the smoke of the enemy's musketry, bringing of a caisson left by Manning's Battery.

The gallant officer and admirable soldier, Capt. Eugene Kelty, of Company I, 30th Massachusetts, who was ordered to deploy his brave and active company of Zouaves as skirmishers on the right, and in the performance of this duty fell bravely at their head.

Lieut. W. H. Gardner, Company K, 30th Massachusetts, who fell wounded severely, but entreated not to be taken from the field until the battle should be ended.

Color Sergeant Brooks, Company C, 30th Massachusetts, and Color Corporal Rogers, Company K, 30th Massachusetts, who lost his left arm. Both behaved admirably during the entire engagement.

Private McKenzie, Company B, 30th Massachusetts, who, though wounded, with the bullet still in his body, remained on duty throughout the engagement and is now at his post.

First Sergeant John Haley, Company E, 30th Massachusetts, commanded his company bravely and well, in the necessary absence of his line officers.

Capt. James Grimsley, Company B, 21st Indiana, who commanded the regiment after Col. Keith was wounded, for his gallant behavior in following up the battle to its complete success.

Adjutant Mathew A. Latham, 21st Indiana, instantly killed, while in the act of waving his sword and urging on the men to deeds of valor.

Lieut. Chas. D. Seeley, Orderly Sergeant John A. Bovington, Corporal Isaac Knight, and Private Henry T. Bachelor, all of Company A, 21st Indiana, who were killed instantly, while bravely contesting the ground with the enemy.

Capt. Noble, 21st Indiana, detailing men from his company to assist in working the guns in the 6th Massachusetts Battery, after the gunners were disabled, for his supporting Lieut. Carruth and his battery.

Lieut. Brown, of the 21st Indiana, commanding a battery, improvised from his regiment, for the efficient manner in which he handled the guns. He deserves promotion to a battery.

Capt. Chas. E. Clarke, acting Colonel 6th Michigan Regiment, prevented the enemy from flanking our right, bringing his command at the critical moment to the aid of Nims' Battery.

Lieut. Howell, Company F, 6th Michigan, and Lieut. A. J. Ralph, acting Adjutant, for intrepidity.

Capt. Spitzer, 6th Michigan, in command of the company of pickets, who handsomely held in check the enemy's advance.

The fearless conduct of Lieut. Howell, Company F, and Sergeant Thayer, Company A, 6th Michigan Regiment, after they were wounded, in supporting Lieut. Brown's Battery; Lieut. Russey, Company A, for his coolness and daring.

Capt. Soule and Lieut. Fasset, Company I, 6th Michigan, as skirmishers, were wounded, deserve special notice for the steadiness of their command, which lost heavily in killed and wounded. First Sergeant B. Stoddard, Company I; Capt. Smith, Company A; Lieut. Chessman, Company B; Capt. Davies Bacon, Company K, Provost Judge.

Major Bickmore and Adjutant J. H. Metcalf, of the 14th Maine, wounded while nobly discharging their duty.

Capt. French, Company K, 14th Maine, who was terribly wounded while leading on his men to one of the finest charges of the battle. It is sorrowful indeed to add, that by the accident to the steamer Whiteman he was drowned.

Second Sergeant J. N. Seavy, Company C; Second Sergeant Snow, Company D; Corporal Edminster, Company D; Private A. Blackman, Company F; Private Preble, Company F; all of the 14th Maine—are commended for rare bravery.

Acting Ordnance Sergeant Long; Quartermaster, Sergeant Gardner, and Commissary Sergeant Jackman—all of the 14th Maine; and all of whom borrowed guns and entered the ranks at the commencement of the action.

Capt. Chas. H. Manning, 4th Massachusetts Battery, who fought his battery admirably, and established his reputation as a commander.

John Donaghue, 4th Massachusetts Battery, who brought off from the camp of the 7th Vermont Regiment their colors at the time of their retreat.

Private John R. Duffee, 4th Massachusetts Battery; Private Ralph O. Rowley, of Magee's Cavalry, who together went into the field, hitched horses unto a battery wagon of the 6th Massachusetts Battery, and brought it off under the fire of the enemy.

Lieut. Wm. B. Allyn, who had two horses shot under him; Lieut. Frank Bruce, Ord. Sergeant Baker, Sergeant Wachter, Corporal Wood and Private George Andrews, all of the 6th Massachusetts Battery, for especial bravery, gallantry and good conduct.

Sergeant Cheever and Privates Tyler, Shields, and Clogston, of the 9th Connecticut, for the skill and bravery with which they worked one of their guns.

Capt. S. W. Sawyer, of Company H, 9th Connecticut, for his daring reconnoissance on the morning of the 9th, during which he found and secured three of the enemy's caissons, filled with ammunition.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

WM. H. WEIGEL, First Lieut. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order }
No. 63. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF }
New-Orleans, August 22, 1862. }

WHEREAS, on the 23d day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at a public meeting of the free colored population of the city of New-Orleans, a military organization, known as the "Native Guards" (colored,) had its existence, which military organization was duly and legally enrolled as a part of the militia of the State, its officers being commissioned by Thomas O. Moore, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State of Louisiana, in the form following, that is say:

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. }
[Seat of the State.] }

"By THOMAS OVERTON MOORE, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and Commander-in-Chief of the militia thereof.

"In the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana:

"Know Ye, that _____, having been duly and legally elected Captain of the "Native Guards" (colored,) 1st Division of the Militia of Louisiana, to serve for the term of the war.

"I do hereby appoint and commission him Captain as aforesaid, to take rank as such, from the second of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

"He is, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of his office, by doing and performing all manner of things thereto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates under his command, to be obedient to his orders as Captain; and he is to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future Governor of the State of Louisiana, or other superior officers, according to the Rules and Articles of War, and in conformity to law.

"In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the State to be hereunto annexed.

{ L. S. } "Given under my hand, at the city of Baton Rouge, on the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

[Signed] THOS. O. MOORE.

"By the Governor: [Signed] P. D. HARDY, Secretary of State.

[Endorsed.]

"I, Maurice Grivot, Adjutant and Inspector General of the State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that _____, named in the within commission, did, on the second day of May, in the year 1861, deposit in my office his written acceptance of the office to which he is commissioned, and his oath of office taken according to law.

[Signed] M. GRIVOT, Adj't and Insp. Gen. La."

And whereas, such military organization elicited praise and respect, and was complimented in General Orders for its patriotism and loyalty, and was ordered to continue during the war, in the words following :

“HEADQUARTERS, LOUISIANA MILITIA, }
“Adjutant General's Office, March 24, 1862. } ”

“Order No. 426.

“I. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief relying implicitly upon the loyalty of the free colored population of the city and State, for the protection of their homes, their property, and for Southern rights, from the pollution of a ruthless invader, and believing that the military organization which existed prior to the 15th February, 1862, and elicited praise and respect for the patriotic motives which prompted it, should exist for and during the war, calls upon them to maintain their organization, and to hold themselves prepared for such orders as may be transmitted to them.

“II. The Colonel Commanding will report without delay to Major General Lewis, commanding State Militia.

“By order of THOS. O. MOORE.
[Signed] “M. GRIVOT, Adjutant General.”

And whereas, said military organization, by the same order, was directed to report to Major General Lewis for service, but did not leave the city of New-Orleans when he did :

Now, therefore, the Commanding General believing that a large portion of this militia force of the State of Louisiana are willing to take service in the Volunteer forces of the United States and be enrolled and organized to “defend their homes from ruthless invaders;” to protect their wives and children and kindred from wrong and outrage; to shield their property from being seized by bad men; and to defend the Flag of their native country, as their fathers did under Jackson at Chalmette, against Packenham and his myrmidons, carrying the black flag of “beauty and booty.”

Appreciating their motives, relying upon their “well-known loyalty and patriotism,” and with “praise and respect” for these brave men—it is ordered that all the members of the “Native Guards,” aforesaid, and all other free colored citizens recognized by the first and late Governor and authorities of the State of Louisiana as a portion of the Militia of the State who shall enlist in the Volunteer Service of the United States, shall be duly organized by the appointment of proper officers, and accepted, paid, equipped, armed and rationed as are other Volunteer Troops of the United States, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. All such persons are required at once to report themselves at the Touro Charity Building, Front Levee Street, New Orleans, where proper officers will muster them into the service of the United States.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. }
No. 64. } New-Orleans, Aug. 25, 1862. }

All officers or enlisted men of the Confederate service, now on parole in this city, who wish to be exchanged, will report themselves to Lieut. G. Weitzel, at the City Hall, on or before Monday, the 1st of September, for the purpose of arranging for such exchange.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 65. } New-Orleans, Aug. 27, 1862. }

Commanders of Brigades in this Department will have their respective commands mustered for pay on the last day of this month.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
WM. H. WEIGEL, 1st Lieut. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 66. } New-Orleans, Aug. 29, 1862. }

No officer who is not entitled by regulations to a horse will be allowed to keep one.

All officers not so entitled having horses will turn them over to the Quartermaster's Department forthwith, and all Assistant and Regimental Quartermasters will see to it that such horses are returned to the Chief Quartermaster, and will be held responsible for them.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 67. } *New-Orleans, Sept. 6, 1862.* }

All Commanders of Regiments, Batteries and Detached Companies, in this Department, having discharged soldiers or men entitled to go home, will report the same to the Quartermaster immediately, so that they may be sent by the first transport.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 68. } *New-Orleans, Sept. 10, 1862.* }

From and after this date, all applications for discharged soldiers, or furloughs for soldiers or officers, or resignations of officers, will be forwarded to the Medical Director, Dr. Chas. McCormick.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 69. } *New-Orleans, Sept. 10, 1862.* }

Hereafter, the Chief Commissary will put aboard Government Transports going North, sufficient provisions for discharged soldiers, to last them to New-York.

Paymasters in this Department, in paying discharged soldiers going North, will retain the price cost of ten days rations, and note the same on discharge papers, turning over the amount to the Chief Commissary.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 70. } *New-Orleans, Sept. 10, 1862.* }

All Regimental Bands will be immediately mustered out of the service, according to General Order No. 91, issued from the War Department:

"All enlisted men, who have been detached from Companies to serve in Bands, but were not originally mustered in as members of the Bands, will be returned to duty in their Companies. Not having been enlisted as Musicians, they are not entitled to discharge as such. With their own consent, *Musicians* of Regimental Bands, instead of being discharged, may be transferred, on their present enlistment, to form the Brigade Bands."

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 71. } *New-Orleans, Sept. 13, 1862.* }

As in the course of ten days it may become necessary to distinguish the disloyal from the loyal citizens and honest neutral foreigners residing in this Department:

It is ordered that each neutral foreigner, resident in this Department, shall present himself, with the evidence of his nationality, to the nearest Provost Marshal for Registration of himself and his family.

This registration shall include the following particulars:

The country of birth.

The length of time the person has resided within the United States.

The names of his family.

The present place of residence, by street, number or other description.

The occupation.

The date of protection or certificate of nationality, which shall be endorsed by the Passport Clerk, Registered, with date of register. All false or simulated claims of foreign allegiance by native or naturalized citizens, will be severely punished.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen., Chief of Staff.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 72. } New-Orleans, Sept. 15, 1862. }

From and after this date, no officer belonging to any Camp outside of the city will be permitted to remain in this city over twenty-four hours, except on a Surgeon's certificate of sickness, endorsed by the Medical Director.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 73. } New-Orleans, Sept. 18, 1862. }

I. All transfers of property or rights of property, real, mixed, personal or incorporeal, except necessary food, medicine and clothing, either by way of sale, gift, pledge, payment, lease or loan, by an inhabitant of this Department, who has not returned to his or her allegiance to the United States, (having once been a citizen thereof,) are forbidden and void, and the person transferring and the person receiving shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

II. All registers of the transfer of certificates of stock or shares in any incorporated or joint stock company or association, in which any inhabitant of this Department who has not returned to his or her allegiance to the United States, (having once been a citizen thereof,) has any interest are forbidden, and the clerk or other officer making or recording the transfer will be held equally guilty with the transferer.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 74. } New-Orleans, Sept. 19, 1862. }

I. It having been made to appear to the Commanding General, that upon marches and expeditions, soldiers of the United States army have entered houses and taken therefrom private property and appropriated the same to their own use:

It is therefore ordered, that a copy of General Orders No. 107, current series, from the War Department, be distributed to every commissioned officer of this Command, and that the same be read, together with this order, to each company in this Department three several times at different company roll calls.

II. It is further ordered, that all complaints that private property has been taken from peaceable citizens in contravention of said General Orders No. 107, be submitted to a Board of Survey, and that the amount of damage determined shall be deducted from the pay of the officers commanding the troops committing the outrage in proportion to their rank.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 75. } New Orleans, Sept. 23, 1862. }

No Officer or Soldier serving in this Department, will be allowed to bring hither his family, or any member thereof, without special permission.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 76. } New-Orleans, Sept. 24, 1862. }

All persons, male or female, within this Department, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who have ever been citizens of the United States, and have not re-

newed their allegiance before this date to the United States, or who now hold or pretend any allegiance or sympathy with the so-called Confederate States, are ordered to report themselves, on or before the first day of October next, to the nearest Provost Marshal, with a descriptive list of all their property and rights of property, both real, personal and mixed, made out and signed by themselves respectively, with the same particularity as for taxation. They shall also report their place of residence by number, street, or other proper description, and their occupation, which registry shall be signed by themselves, and each shall receive a certificate from the Marshal of Registration as claiming to be an enemy of the United States.

Any person, of those described in this order, neglecting so to register themselves, shall be subject to fine, or imprisonment at hard labor, or both, and all his or her property confiscated by order as punishment for such neglect.

On the first day of October next, every householder shall return, to the Provost Marshal nearest him, a list of each inmate of his or her house, of the age of eighteen years or upwards, which list shall contain the following particulars: The name, sex, age and occupation of each inmate, whether a registered alien, one who has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, a registered enemy of the United States, or one who has neglected to register himself or herself, either an alien, a loyal citizen, or a registered enemy. All householders neglecting to make such returns, or making a false return, shall be punished by fine, or imprisonment with hard labor, or both.

Each policeman will, within his beat, be held responsible that every householder failing to make such return, within three days from the first of October, is reported to the Provost Marshal; and five dollars for such neglect, for every day in which it is not reported, will be deducted from such policeman's pay, and he shall be dismissed. And a like sum for conviction of any householder not making his or her return shall be paid to the policeman reporting such householder.

Every person who shall, in good faith, renew his or her allegiance to the United States previous to the first day of October next, and shall remain truly loyal, will be recommended to the President for pardon for his or her previous offenses.

By order of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER,

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 77. } New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1862. }

Every officer, not a disbursing officer of the United States Government, who has collected public funds in this Department, will make an immediate return of all collections and disbursements previous to this date. This return will be made to David C. G. Field, Financial Clerk, at these Headquarters, and all balances will be turned over to him.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER,

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 78. } New Orleans, Oct. 2, 1862. }

Every Commander of a Regiment, Battery, or unattached Company, will at once make a return to these Headquarters of every man enlisted by them in this Department. This return shall be made out on a Muster-Roll, and shall give the name of the man, the date of enlistment, the date of Muster-in, the amount of Bounty and Pay that they have received, and what amount is due them in any way.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER,

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 79. } New Orleans, Oct. 4, 1862. }

In accordance with the terms of the cartel recently negotiated between the Major General Commanding this Department and Brig. Gen. Tilghman, of the Confederate Army, all prisoners of war, registered at these Headquarters for exchange, will be sent by steamer to Baton Rouge, La., on the 8th October instant, leaving New Orleans at 10 o'clock, A. M., of that day.

Those officers, the terms of whose surrender permitted the retention of their side arms, will be allowed to take with them their swords only, but in no case will permission be granted to purchase arms of any description to carry beyond the lines; nor will any supplies be taken, further than the apparel actually worn at the time of their departure.

By command of
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 80. } New-Orleans, Oct. 4, 1862. }

No boat, of any description whatever, will hereafter be permitted to carry stores of any kind up the Mississippi River beyond "Camp Parapet," without special permission from these Headquarters; and from this office alone will passes be granted to persons going outward in that direction.

By command of
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 81. } New Orleans, October 13, 1862. }

All commanders of regiments, batteries and unattached companies will immediately report to Col. J. W. Shaffer, A. Q. M., the number of discharged men they have to be sent home, and will have the men ready to go North on the United States transport McClellan, which will leave on or about the 16th October.

By command of
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 82. } New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1862. }

All persons holding powers of attorney or letters of authorisation from, or who are merely acting for, or tenants of, or intrusted with any moneys, goods, wares, property or merchandise, real, personal or mixed, of any person now in the service of the so-called Confederate States, or any person not known by such agent, tenant, or trustee, to be a loyal citizen of the United States, or a *bona fide* neutral subject of a foreign Government, will retain in their own hand, until further order, all such moneys, goods, wares, merchandise and property, and make an accurate return of the same to David C. G. Field, Esq., the Financial Clerk of this Department, upon oath, on or before the first day of November next. Every such agent, tenant or trustee, failing to make true return, or shall pay over or deliver any such moneys, goods, wares, merchandise and property, to or for the use, directly or indirectly, of any person not known by him to be a loyal citizen of the United States, without an order from these headquarters, will be held personally responsible for the amount so neglected to be returned, paid over or delivered. All rents due or to become due by tenants of property belonging to persons not known to be loyal citizens of the United States, will be paid as they become due, to D. C. G. Field, Esq., Financial Clerk of the Department.

By command of
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 83. } New Orleans, Oct. 20, 1862. }

No officer, soldier or other person, will interfere in any manner with the Telegraph lines in this Department without the concurrence of Lieut. J. Elliot Smith, Superintendent of Telegraphs.

By command of
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
No. 84. } New Orleans, Oct. 21, 1862. }

1. In obedience to General Orders No. 152 from the Adjutant General's office, every

Chaplain within this Command will, on or before the first day of November next, make return to these Headquarters whether he is a regularly ordained Minister of the Gospel of some religious denomination, and if any, what? and also such testimonials as he may choose of his present good standing as such minister, with a statement of the length of time he has been a Minister of the Gospel; when and where ordained; and over what societies settled.

2. Each commander of a regiment or corps will report in writing to these Headquarters, on or before the first day of November, his opinion of the fitness of the Chaplain of his command; and, upon a request of any such commander, his Chaplain will be summoned before the Commanding General, whose duty it is to inquire into the fitness, efficiency and qualification of the chaplains of hospitals and regiments; and to muster out of service such chaplains as were not appointed in conformity with the act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, and who have not faithfully discharged the duties of Chaplains during the time they have been engaged as such.

3. The requirements of the statute are as follows:

"That no person shall be appointed as a Chaplain in the United States army who is not a regularly ordained Minister of some religious denomination, and who does not present testimonials of his present good standing as such Minister, with a recommendation for his appointment as an Army Chaplain from some authorized ecclesiastical body, or not less than five accredited Ministers belonging to said religious denomination."

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER,

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen., Chief of Staff.

General Order, No. 85— OMITTED.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. }
 No. 86. } *New-Orleans, October 31, 1862.* }

Every officer not a Disbursing Officer of the United States Government, who has collected public funds in this Department, will make a monthly return within the first five days of each month, of all collections and disbursements during the past month. The return will be made to David C. G. Field, Financial Clerk, at these Headquarters, and all balances will be turned over to him, and he will report to these Headquarters any officer failing to make the report in the given time.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER,

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. }
 No. 87. } *New-Orleans, Nov. 1, 1862.* }

1. No pass to go beyond the lines of this army, in any direction, will be respected by any officer or soldier, unless it bears the personal signature of the Commanding General of this Department.

2. All persons of the age of sixteen years and upward, coming within the lines, will be held as spies, unless they take the oath of allegiance to the United States, or show that they are neutral aliens, and all persons whatsoever, thus coming, will immediately report themselves at the office of the Provost Marshal.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER,

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. }
 No. 88. } *New Orleans, Nov. 1, 1862.* }

1. No person will be arrested as a slave, by any policeman or other person, and put in confinement, for safe keeping, unless the person arrested knows that such person is owned by a loyal citizen of the United States.

2. The Inspector and Superintendent of Prisons is authorized to discharge from confinement all slaves not known to be the slaves of loyal owners.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER,

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. }
 No. 89. } *New-Orleans, Nov. 3, 1862.* }

If there are any soldiers in this Department who are acquainted in any way with telegraphic operations, they will at once report to Lieut. Z. Elliott Smith, at his office, corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets. Commanding officers of regiments, batteries, and unattached companies will examine the men of their commands, and send those that they think will be useful to Lieut. Smith.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
 R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 90. } *New Orleans, Nov. 6, 1862.* }

(Copy.)

"Headquarters, Department No. 1, Confederate States of America, }
 New-Orleans, La., March 20, 1862 }

* * * * *
 XII. All process from any Court of Law or Equity, in the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, for the ejection of the families of soldiers now in the service of the Government, either on land or water, for rent past due, is hereby suspended, and no such collections shall be forced until further orders.
 * * * * *

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL LOVELL.
 (Signed) J. G. PICKET, A. A. Gen."

The above extract from orders of the rebel General Lovell is accepted and ordered, as referring to the families of soldiers and sailors now in the service of the United States.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
 GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

General Order } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
 No. 91. } *New-Orleans, Nov. 9, 1862.* }

The Commanding General being informed, and believing, that the District west of the Mississippi River, lately taken possession of by the United States troops, is most largely occupied by persons disloyal to the United States, and whose property has become liable to confiscation under the Acts of Congress and the Proclamation of the President, and that sales and transfers of said property are being made for the purpose of depriving the Government of the same, has determined, in order to secure the rights of all persons as well as those of the Government, and for the purpose of enabling the crops now growing to be taken care of and secured, and the unemployed laborers to be set at work and provision made for payment of their labor—

To order, as follows:

1. That all the property within the District to be known as the "District of Lafourche," be, and hereby is, sequestered, and all sales or transfers thereof are forbidden and will be held invalid.

2. The District of Lafourche will comprise all the territory in the State of Louisiana, lying west of the Mississippi River, except the Parishes of Plaquemine and Jefferson.

3. That Major Joseph M. Bell, Provost Judge, President; Lieut. Col. J. B. Kinsman, A. D. C., Capt. Fuller, (75th N. Y. Vols.) Provost Marshal of the District, be a Commission to take possession of the property in said District, to make an accurate inventory of the same, and to gather up and collect all such personal property, and turn over to the proper officers, upon their receipts, such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States Army; to collect together all the other personal property, and bring the same to New Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidders; and, after deducting the necessary expenses—of care, collection and transportation—to hold the proceeds thereof subject to the just claims of loyal citizens and those neutral foreigners who in good faith shall appear to be the owners of the same.

4. Every loyal citizen or neutral foreigner who shall be found in actual possession and ownership of any property in said District, not having acquired the same by any title since the 18th day of September last, may have his property returned or delivered to him without sale, upon establishing his condition to the judgment of the Commission.

5. All sales made by any person not a loyal citizen or foreign neutral, since the 18th day of September, shall be held void, and all sales whatever, made with the intent to deprive the Government of its rights of confiscation, will be held void, at what time soever made.

6. The Commission is authorized to employ in working the plantation of any person who has remained quietly at his home, whether he be loyal or disloyal, the negroes who may be found in said district, or who have, or may hereafter, claim the protection of the United States, upon the terms set forth in a memorandum of a contract heretofore offered to the planters of the parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, or white labor may be employed at the election of the Commission.

7. The commissioners will cause to be purchased such supplies as may be necessary, and convey them to such convenient depots as to supply the planters in the making of the crop; which supplies will be charged against the crop manufactured and shall constitute a lien thereon.

8. The commissioners are authorized to work for account of the United States such plantations as are deserted by their owners, or are held by disloyal owners, as may seem to them expedient, for the purpose of saving the crops.

9. Any persons who have not been actually in arms against the United States since the occupation of New-Orleans by its forces, and who shall remain peaceably upon their plantations, affording no aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and who shall return to their allegiance, and who shall, by all reasonable methods, aid the United States when called upon, may be empowered by the Commission to work their own plantations, to make their own crop, and to retain possession of their own property, except such as is necessary for the military uses of the United States. And to all such persons the Commission are authorized to furnish means of transportation for their crops and supplies, at just and equitable prices.

10. The Commissioners are empowered and authorized to hear, determine, and definitely report upon all questions of the loyalty, disloyalty or neutrality of the various claimants of property within said District; and further, to report such persons as in their judgment ought to be recommended by the Commanding General to the President for amnesty and pardon, so that they may have their property returned; to the end that all persons that are loyal, may suffer as little injury as possible, and that all persons who have been heretofore disloyal, may have an opportunity now to prove their loyalty and to return to their allegiance, and save their property from confiscation, if such shall be the determination of the Government of the United States.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

Geo. C. STRONG, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

Important Order from Provost Marshal General J. H. French.

*Office Provost Marshal General of Louisiana, }
New Orleans, November, 6, 1862. }*

By direction of the Commanding General, notice is hereby given to all proprietors within this Department of distilleries and establishments where spirituous or intoxicating liquors are either manufactured or rectified, and breweries where strong beer is made, that they must cease manufacturing, and close their places of business on Saturday, 8th inst.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost Marshal General Louisiana

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